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where they were until the newly appointed curator of botany at the Swedish Academy, Professor C. A. M. LINDMAN,²⁰ discovered them among other bundles of plants stored away in "lumber rooms." These collections consist of the herbaria of CARL VON LINNÉ fil., ALSTROEMER, MONTIN, and SOLANDER, and contain many specimens named by LINNÆUS himself. These plants of LINNÆUS and his son, and from *Hortus Upsaliensis* during the lifetime of LINNÆUS, aggregate about 2000. They have been brought together as a "Herbarium Linnaeanum," and LINDMAN is now publishing a list of the species, arranged according to *Syst. Veget.* ed. 13 (1774) and *Suppl. Plant.* (1781).—THEO. HOLM.

Climate and plants.—H. VON GUTTENBERG²¹ has made an anatomical and physiological study of the evergreen element of the Mediterranean flora, in part quite parallel to the studies which BERGEN has published in this journal and to some extent upon the same species. His work, however, was more extensive. It was done upon two islands, Lussin and Brioni Grande, near the Austrian coast of the Adriatic, and while his results as to transpiration do not always agree with BERGEN's, their general drift is the same. The anatomical structure of the leaves is not of the extreme xerophilous type, because these plants must be able to take advantage of the more favorable conditions of spring and autumn, as well as to withstand the drought of summer. Thus, he finds the guard cells characterized by a special motility because of the "hinge" in the wall, so that they can prevent transpiration almost entirely by complete closure or allow it freely by wide opening. We may be permitted some skepticism as to the perfection of this regulation, however.—C. R. B.

Anatomy of lianes.—FRIES²² describes the anatomy of the stem and the aerial roots of a cucurbit, *Siolmatra brasiliensis*, with some notes on the mode of origin and form of the aerial roots of a species of *Cissus*, both occurring in the rain-forests of northern Argentina and southern Bolivia. Only two cases of the formation of aerial roots have been described among Cucurbitaceae, and in these the roots are small and known only in house-grown plants. But *Siolmatra* produces the long rope-like roots, reaching down from the tops of the highest trees, where the plant expands its foliage, to enter the ground and branch profusely. The most remarkable anatomical character of the stem is the presence of a secondary cambium in the pith, which produces groups of leptome and mechanical tissues on its inner face and groups of libriform cells on its outer face.—C. R. B.

²⁰ LINDMAN, C. A.M., A Linnaean herbarium in the Natural History Museum in Stockholm. *Arkiv. för Botanik Roy. Swed. Acad. Stockholm* 7:no. 3. 1907.

²¹ GUTTENBERG, H. VON, Anatomisch-physiologische Untersuchungen über das immergrüne Laubblatt der Mediterranflora. *Engler's Bot. Jahrb.* 38:383-444. *pls.* 7-9. 1907.

²² FRIES, ROB. E., Morphologisch-anatomische Notizen über zwei südamerikanische Lianen. *Bot. Studier tillägnade F. R. KJELLMAN* 89-101. Upsala. 1906.